The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MUSIC.

Music, thy most harmonious power
Can soften sorrow's keenest smart,
Can, in a lone desponding hour,
Pleasing, vigourous joy impart.
How softly sweet, on breeze of night,
To hear thy plaintive soothing strain,
It yields the weary heart delight,
It mitigates the lover's pain.
For when on gentle zephyrs borne,
And genial sounds strike on the ear,
It soothes the heart of those who mourn,
And gladdens those depress'd with care.
Thy melody then let me own,
Is genial with my bosom's woes,
Thy charms it is, and thine alone,
Can lull my sorrows to repose. ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO —— ——.

Lady, *another* claims thy heart,
Another claims each smile of thine;
And though 'tis sad from thee to part,
Yet think not I will e'er repine.

No! Lady, no! I'll think of thee
As of some bright star a sailor thinks,
While struggling in the briny sea,
And 'neath its troubled waves he sinks:

The star shines on, as pure, as bright,
As when in joy he hail'd its ray,
And though its soft and mellow light
But serves to show him death's dark way:

Yet would he curse that star! ah no!
In death's sad hour he'll bless its beam;
And thus for thee my heart will glow
'Till death congeals its vital stream.

January 24th, 1824. FRANCIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES ON MOSES RAY, Esq.

Altho' his dust thus humbly there is pl'c'd,
With no proud tomb, no polish'd marble grac'd,
The man whose philanthropy so brightly shone
Needs not the feeble fame of sculptur'd stone;
The character, his virtues their impress,
Is wrote indelible in ev'ry breast;
And where the Muse's voice is found too weak,
The poor, the patriot, and the friend, will speak. J.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

INHALING THE GAS.

'Twas only 'bout a week ago,
(The time and place you need not know,)
When every star in Heaven above,
That source of endless light and love,
Was beaming forth its brightest ray,
To light our long and evening way;
So clear a light was sending from it,
We really thought it was the Comet.
And while they shed those dazzling beams,
That yet may gild our future dreams,
The light that came from beauty's eyes,
Was lovelier far than that above,
For that which comes from spangled skies
Can never claim our lasting love.

"In life there's nothing half so sweet"
As trudging slowly through the street,
On either arm a beauteous girl,
More lovely far than ocean's pearl,
While after you, in bright array,
A dozen more pursue their way;
With only beaux enough attending,
To keep them safe from ills impending.

Our long and merry evening walk,
We nearly fill'd with curious talk,
Like treating of the "Pilot's" merit;
And thought that Long Tom's noble spirit,
Was something like to Leather stocking,
Though dark and rough and far more shocking.
And thought too that the frigate's skiff,
Which sought the *Pilot* on the cliff,
Was well and good; but that was here,
Which told of meeting *Plowden* there.
And thought too, when the frigate shoaled,
'Twas the too long, and drily told;
But Dillon in destruction's jaws,
Sunk like the Ariel, with applause;
'Twas like the dying skinner's cry,
A tory victim in the Spy.

We reached at last the distant place,
That ne'er had seen so much of grace,
And as was the intended plan,
The sucking in of gas began:
I will not here pretend to tell,
To whom the lot of taking fell;
But there was one whose merry soul,
Declared itself in actions droll;
And tho' I cannot tell the name,
For fear of thus incurring blame,
And as you'll care but little 'bout it,
I think, you'll do as well without it,
(But hope you will not see the trick,)
I'll call him for amusement, *Dick*:
He seized the bladder, drank the air,
Then bravely threw it on the floor—
He caper'd for a moment there,
And then his frantic fit was o'er.

The next that drank the merry draught,
With eager hand the potion took,
And long before the whole he quaffed,
His little sides with laughter shook;
He also danced his dwarfish frame,
'Till milder reason's empire came;
'Twas he a certain *Miss* declared,
Had ne'er a man's pretensions shared;
To call him man is merely fun,
He's but the apology for one.

This speech, I'm sure, is too severe,
For should it reach the *dumpling's* ear,
I think, I'm easy to declare,
The little man would never care.

The third that took the draught expected,
Was, like the other, much affected;
But soon as o'er the bladder falls,
He sung "The harp in Tara's halls,"
Tho' just as he had half the spout,
His senses came to help him out.

The next that entered on the floor,
Was one who *never sang before;*
And like a certain charming lass,
Who *cannot sing without a glass*,
It seems that this notorious gadder,
Could shout but when *he had a bladder;*
But that shall rest—we won't deny him;
Another time perhaps we'll try him;
This modest lad, a Mr. Blank,
Of frisking ether deeply drank,
So high and ample was his prancing,
(A full *apology for dancing*)
His lungs at last began to play.
But not, alas! to music true,
Tho' some in mere burlesque will say,
That honour was in this *debut;*
The lines he sung with such a tone,
Were "Barney leave the girls alone,"
Tho' now I guess, ere May or June,
He'll alter much his merry tune,
And pray the girls in humblest tone,
And beg they'll leave *himself* alone.

Tho' there was noted many a *feat*,
'Tis time to use my own r' retreat,
With wishing, 'Girls, when I'm along,
You'll never ask me for a song;'
My talent lies another way;
In writing you behold my power,
And I may live to hail the day,
That ushers in your bridal hour;
At Hymen's bright and golden altar,
Your fairy feet should never falter.

January 21, 1824. FLORIO.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"THOU MUST DIE."

Nothing appears to us to be more overlooked, or obliterated from the memory of man, than this sentence, until the awful time approaches for its execution.

When we consider the sentence passed upon all mankind, since the fall of Adam, (for that all have sinned) how insignificant and trifling appears the occupations and pursuits in which we are engaged. The young fancy to themselves scenes of happiness and bliss, almost exceeding description; and their fertile imagination is continually employed in "building castles in the air:" Men, advanced in age, lay up goods for many years, and accumulate property and possessions, as though they were to inhabit this earth for ever. In the midst of all those cares and anxieties, preparations for death and eternity is entirely neglected and forgotten, and the sentence of Heaven treated with as little care, and as much contempt as an idle dream! But, when the summons to MEET THEIR GOD is presented to them, and eternity is fast advancing to their view, they look upon their past life, and see with amazement and regret the folly in which they have been engaged—their sins rise up before them in direful array, and the fearful forebodings of a gloomy hell press heavy on their minds.

Not so the death of the righteous, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for: he knows it to be the lot of frail nature, and rejoices in the swift-winged messenger, as a guardian sent to conduct him to his Heavenly home; he views death with composure as the road to blessedness. —Compare his happy and peaceful death with the death of an unbeliever, groaning amidst his guilt and wretchedness. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his," was the language of the prophet Balaam. And who does not desire it? If the death of the righteous is so desirable, surely his life must be also.

Let me then earnestly press upon your minds the fear of the Lord, which Solomon, (emphatically denominated the wise man,) calls the "beginning of wisdom," then shall thy life as well as thy death be like the righteous. A. W. I.

THE SABBATH.

"The various means of grace so abundantly blessed of God, are all by his own appointment brought into action on this holy day. But for the Sabbath, they would not be once thought of on other days; but for the Sabbath, they would soon be erased from the recollections of men, and blotted out from the record of human affairs. Is the soul enlightened, convinced of sin, humbled, renewed, invigorated, comforted, assisted in its struggles with this conflicting world, brought forward on its spiritual pilgrimage, sanctified, prepared to triumph over death and the grave, made meet for heaven, clothed as an angel of light, and presented before the throne of God without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing? All this light, and purity, and consolation, and honor, and glory, she owes, instrumentally, to the Sabbath.—Is this the happy allotment of the Church of God, collectively? Are such the possessions of the nations of the saved, composed as they are of a great multitude, which no man can number, from every kindred, and tongue, and people? With one voice must they ascribe their inestimable inheritance to the influence of the Sabbath. Blot out the Sabbath, and you blot out the last beam of hope from the troubled and desponding heart. Blot out the Sabbath, and no longer will the salutary lessons of the Bible lead ungodly men to repentance and salvation. No longer will the silver clarion of the gospel proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of death's prison doors to those that are bound. No longer will the voice of supplication ascend from the ruined world, to draw from heaven the blessing now so munificently imparted to the hearer of prayer."

After having in a single chapter recorded the reigns of the sixty Byzantine Emperors, including a space of six hundred years; the philosophic Gibbon seemed forced to convey the moral, which he thus does in his usual beauty of style.

"A being of the nature of man, endowed with the same faculties, but with a longer measure of existence, would cast down a smile of pity and contempt on the crimes and follies of human ambition, so eager in a narrow span, to grasp at a precarious and short-lived enjoyment. It is thus that the experience of history exalts and enlarges the horizon of our intellectual views. In a composition of some days, in a perusal of some hours, six hundred years have rolled away and the duration of a life or reign is contracted to a fleeting moment; the grave is ever beside the throne; the success of a criminal is almost instantly followed by the loss of his prize; and our immortal reason survives and disdains the sixty phantoms of Kings who have passed before our eyes, and faintly dwell on our remembrance. The observation, that in every age and climate, ambition has prevailed with the same commanding energy, may abate the surprise of a philosopher; but while he condemns the vanity, he may search the motive, of this universal desire to obtain and hold the sceptre of dominion—Was personal happiness the object of their ambition; I shall not descant on the vulgar topics of the misery of Kings; but I may surely observe that their condition, of all others, is the most pregnant with fear, and the least susceptible of hope."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ESSAYIST.

Boundless and various as the fields of thought.

To the Printers,

You are young men, and as such, will not, it is presumed, be unwilling to set apart a small portion of your miscellany to one whose hey-day of life is past, but who yet feels a kind of paternal regard for his young friends, that are just launching there barks, as it were, on the streams of life, and will need a pilot to enable them to steer with safety, by the rocks and quicksands that lie in their course; but understand me—conscious of my own inability, I do not present myself *as that pilot*, but simply as one, who, having passed through many "hair-breadth escapes," and at last reached the still deep waters of reflection, finds a repose, which he is willing to employ in pointing out whatever hints and recollections his voyage has afforded; entertaining at least the *hope*, that his observations may merit a small corner in your paper, and a place in the bosoms of those, whom he has designated as his young friends.

But I find, contrary altogether to my intention, that I am getting into a tedious way of talking; now I hate long introductions, and have a particular aversion to prefaces—so without more ado, as my object in this essay, is simply to introduce myself, I'll e'en about it at once, with as much grace and brevity as is compatible with my condition.

In addition to my design as above stated, I shall consider the follies and whims of the present day, as within my peculiar province, through the medium of my invisible agent; no young woman shall misbehave, but she will hear of it in my next paper—no young man, whatever be his pretensions, who shall in the least offend against decency and good manners, but shall have a hint; in brief, with all good nature, kind feeling, and honest intentions, "I claim a character boundless as the winds, and blow on whom I please."

But I have determined not to be phlegmatic, cross-grained, or tedious, and therefore, consider it time for the present, to forbear, which I shall do by commending myself "with all my imperfections on my head," to the gentle thoughts of your juvenile readers, for whom I shall occasionally, for the sake of variety, indulge myself in story-telling recommending to the Printers to put this in large type for my own convenience—to deal honest and just with all—live devoutly—and get married.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

Your correspondent "A. C." has attacked the writer of the account of the "Spinster's meeting", with a considerable degree of acrimony: he will not retort her harsh language, for such conduct might prove that it had been properly applied; but he flatters himself no maiden lady who reads that account, would feel seriously offended at the author of it, or form an unfavourable opinion of the qualities of his heart. It was not written with the intention of hurting the feelings of any one; and the caricature was coarsely painted for the purpose of carrying its antidote with it. "A. C." has taken some pains to prove that its aim was "to exalt our sex's mental endowments, and to lessen the value of hers." This is uncandid. Not a line can be found which makes an allusion of the kind. She states that brothers "exult when they find any thing that exalts the opinion of their talents and standing over their sisters." This is a mistake: for there is no brother who would not perceive with pleasure a sister's talents; no son who would not dwell with pride on a mother's intellectual qualities: and no man who possesses a well formed heart could speak with contempt of female intellect, when the monuments of its greatness exist in the writings of a Montague, a De Stael, a Radcliffe and a Bailie. Although he is willing to believe that when "woman enters on an enterprise her spirit is firm and persevering," yet he will do her the justice to suppose, that if with mistaken views, she entered on one calculated to oppress any part of heaven's creation, much less than an "hour's converse" would induce her to give up an attempt, so unworthy of her.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

An acquaintance is a being, who meets us with a smile and a salute, who tells us in the same breath, that he is glad and sorry for the most trivial good and ill that befalls us; and yet who turns from us without regret, who scarce wishes to see us again, who forsakes us in hopeless sickness or adversity, and when we die remembers us no more. A friend, is he with whom our interests is united, upon whose participation all our pleasures depend, who soothes us in the fretfulness of disease, and cheers us in the gloom of a prison; to whom when we die our corses are sacred, who follows them with tears to the grave, and preserves our image in his heart. A friend our calamities may grieve, and our wants may impoverish, but neglect only can offend, and unkindness alienate. J. A. R.

CONVERSATION.

There is nothing more disagreeable than the introduction of stories into conversation, unless short, pointed, and quite *apropos*. "He who deals in them," says Swift, "must either have a very large stock, or a good memory, or must often change his company." Some have a set of them strung together like onions: they take possession of the conversation by an early introduction of one; and then you must have the whole *rope;* and there's an end of every thing else, perhaps, for that meeting, though you may have heard all twenty times before.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
His warmest welcome at an Inn."—*Shenstone.*

"May I not take mine ease in mine own Inn!
A cup of sack, boy."—*Falstaff.*

Mr. Editor—It was said of Augustus that it would have been better for Rome had he never been born, or had never died. So it might be said that a man had better never enter a Tavern, or never return from it. Doctor Johnson has announced from the throne of literature, that a tavern chair is the throne of human felicity. Whether Doctor Johnson were a "*bear*" or a beaver, must be decided by the critics. There is no private house, in which one can be so much at ease, or act his free will and pleasure with such an air of authority, and at the same time be so free from responsibility on account of what he may do or say, as in a tavern. A Tavern is a mart of merchandise, where your specie is received in full payment for almost any sort of indulgence. Nobody will presume to contradict you at a tavern, should you protest that "black was not black, nor white so *very* white:" provided, you pay your bill, and be, besides, as Sir Roger de Coverly has it, a man of principle and a smoker. You may eat much, drink much, talk much, and laugh much, and more than all, you may pay much, and nobody of the house will complain. You are only required to allow the same freedom of eating and laughing, and drinking and talking, and paying to all other persons whatsoever. A Tavern is a little republic, where you may caucus and nominate, and vote for yourself without a dissenting voice. And it possesses many of the charms, and much of the consequence of a monarchy too, for you act as Kings are wont to do; nobody being hardy enough to dispute your will or oppose your orders.

Boniface himself, be he ever so good a republican, submits to the decrees of regal power, and, ever and anon, spreads his broad face into a broader circumference as you issue your orders from the throne with more or less majesty.

Landlord! a supper for six!—Yes Sir—Fowls—pig—oysters—ham—Yes Sir—Celery, fruit and wine—Certainly; yes Sir—I'll pay—Yes Sir—the bill,—Yes Sir—Boy!—Yes Sir—Bring me—Yes Sir—a glass—Yes Sir—of Brandy and—Yes Sir—Here Landlord!—Here Sir.

Have my boots brushed; bring in the easy chair, put some coal on the fire, have some coffee at supper; let my boots be blacked; hang up my cloak; drive that cat out of the room, and bring me the boot-jack.

—Oh, yes Sir—Boy!—Yes Sir—A cigar—Yes Sir—and a glass of—Yes Sir—*Water!—Oh! yes Sir.*

Now you have the entire use of a large parlour. And in signification of your importance, instead of wearing three tails, like a bashaw, you sit in three chairs at a time, like a gentleman. You put one or two of your feet on the andirons, the table, or the jamb. You walk, trot, or run, about the room, and in the lordliness of your independence, jump over the sideboard, or break the china.

But all human felicity is liable to interruption; for most probably a traveller, more cold and hungry than yourself, will present himself in your room, and deposit himself in a chair by the fire.—This, no doubt, is a contempt of the royal prerogative. You will accordingly cast supercilious smiles of contempt upon his face and appearance; thrust both hands into your pockets, and whistle with great energy and effect. And in token of mortal defiance, you will take a pinch of snuff in the most resolute manner that can be conceived of, the consequence of which will make the 'welken ring' again. But the enemy is not to be so easily dislodged; he will solicit the favor of your snuff box, and return the salutation with a force that will make

"The rocks, and hills, and dales resound."

Being disappointed in this mode of warfare, you will come to a sort of cessation of arms with your discourteous adversary, and by way of conciliation he will perhaps say—

Bad travelling, Sir.—Hum.—What news?—Hum. (With a genteel sneer.)—Are you the Landlord?—The Landlord, Sir!—Yes, the *Landlord*, Sir! You seem to be at home:—just bring me a hot cut!—

A hot cut! a hot cut! You stride the room with marvellous dignity, and "being rash and very sudden in choler," you ring the bell with an imposing violence—while your tormentor regards you with a look of dogged complacency. The Landlord enters. With a proud sense of superiority you point to your unwelcome guest; bowing profoundly he apologises for his mistake by saying, how strange it was that he should take you for the *master* of the Inn!

Perhaps you will feel the "stings and arrows" of wounded vanity, and resolve for the future to remember that in a tavern every one is your equal, and equally entitled, as travellers, to "half the road."

By-and bye, supper being on the table, every agreeable feeling is restored, and you do unusual justice to the repast.—Your company of 'six' grow pleasant at your expense. Every jest smacks of the attic. Song succeeds to song, and the mind is pleasingly bewildered by the smartness of the wit—the transparent volumes of the smoke and the witching enchantment of the wine. You lose all the money in your pocket at the card table, which adds zest to the enjoyments of the evening. Being entirely secure from the officiousness and intrusion of the *womenkind*, you drink your wine with a merry heart, and puff your "indian weed" with a brightened countenance.

When "the good wine has done its good office," you compose your head in a longitudinal direction across the arm or back of the chair, and go composedly to sleep. Upon awaking you find yourself without any other company than a few pleasantly confused ideas, a very moderate headache, and a very moderate *Tavern Bill.*

From L'Histoire Des Chiens Celebres.

THE DOG OF THE FOREST.

In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1790, when the corn, the vine, and the olive, were destroyed by the severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with ferocity even upon men. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the forest of Orte, near Angouleme. Two children, one six, the other eight years of age, were reposing on the bed in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire; meeting with no resistance, the wolf leaps upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey. Seized with a sudden fright, the two little boys crept quickly under the covering, and held it closely without drawing a breath—so near was the flesh which enticed him, that not being able to attain it instantly, the murderous animal became more furious, and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was his obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large and faithful dog, who had followed their mother, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolf at more than a hundred yards from the house, whither the mother was slowly returning, loaded with faggots; he ran with the quickness of the stag—he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal, who had endeavored to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the base wretch by the throat and dragging him to the door, strangled him instantly. The alarm of the mother on her return was indescribable. She beheld the wolf stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, and her children gone. Observing the distresses of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then turning to the bed, he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavored to intimate to her, that she would find there, that which she held most dear.—The mother approached, and extending her trembling hand discovered that her children were there, although deprived of motion; she hastened to restore them—there was yet time—a moment's delay would have rendered the attempt useless.—When they recovered their senses, they recounted the danger to which they had been exposed—the manner in which the wolf entered, and their wonderful preservation. The faithful animal pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, by his eager caresses gave ample testimony that his joy was fully equal to that of his mistress.

COLLECTANEA.

TRUE POLITENESS.

True politeness is common to delicate souls of all nations, and is not peculiar to any one people. External civility is but the form established in the different countries for expressing that politeness of the soul. Internal politeness, is very different from superficial civility. It is an evenness of mind which excludes at the same time both insensibility, and too much earnestness: it supposes a quickness in discerning what may suit the different characters of men: it is a sweet condescension, by which we adapt ourselves to each man's taste: not to flatter his passions, but to avoid provoking them. In a word it is a forgetting of ourselves in order to seek what may be agreeable to order; in so delicate a manner, as to let them scarce perceive that we are employed. It knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation, and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavours, or rewards his labour with an endearing smile, with what perseverance does he apply to his vocation; with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or farm; fly over lands; sail upon the seas; meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy *hours*, while for his *months* of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared!

How to make the Eye-lashes grow beautifully.—In Circassia, Georgia, and Hindostan, it is one of the first objects of a mother's care to promote the growth of her children's eye lashes. Hair left to itself seldom grows long, but either splits at the top into two or more forks, or becomes smaller and smaller till it ends in a fine gossamer point.—When it does so it never grows any longer, but remains stationary. The Circassian method of treating the eye-lashes is founded on this principle. The careful mother removes with a pair of scissors the forked and gossamer like points (not more) of the eye-lashes, and every time this is done their growth is renewed, and they become long, close, finely curved and of a silky gloss.—This operation of tipping may be repeated every month or six weeks. The eye-lashes of infants and children are best tipped when they are asleep.—Ladies may, with a little care, do the office for themselves. The secret must be invaluable to those whose eye-lashes have been thinned and dwarfed, as often happens by inflammation of the eyes.

CHARACTER OF A BACHELOR.

Mrs. Grant, in her notice of James M'Pherson, observes—"His heart and temper were originally good—His religious principles were, I fear, unfixed and fluctuating; but the primary cause, that so much genius, taste, benevolence, and prosperity did not produce or diffuse more happiness was his living a stranger to the comforts of domestic life, from which unhappy connections excluded him.

Tavern company, and bachelor circles make men gross, callous and awkward; in short, disquality them for superior female society. The more heart old bachelors of this class have, the more absurd and insignificant they grow in the long run: for when infirmity comes on, and fame and business lose their attractions, they must needs have somebody to love and trust, and they become the dupes of wretched toad-eaters, and slaves to designing housekeepers.

MALADIE DU PAYS.

The intrepid Swiss, that guards a foreign shore,
Condemn'd to climb his mountain cliff no more;
If chance he hears the song so sweetly wild,
Which on those cliffs his infant hours beguil'd,
Melts at the long-lost scenes that round him rise,
And sinks a martyr to repentant sighs.

Rogers.

That many a Swiss has sunk a martyr to his longing after home, is a fact literally true. The malady is commonly brought on by hearing the celebrated national air of the *Ranz des Vaches*, sung at an unexpected moment, or when under the influence of dejected feelings. Overcome with the recollections which it awakens, he sheds tears, and is only to be consoled by the prospect of immediately returning to that home, his exile from which he deplores. If unable to accomplish this wish of his heart, he sinks into a profound melancholy, which not unfrequently terminates in disease and death.

Dr. Burney, in his History of Music, says, that when at Potsdam, Lord Marischal informed him, that five soldiers at Valladolid in Spain, who had heard one of their countrymen play this tune on the top of the steeple, were all seized with this distemper, and obliged to be sent home. "An effect," says Dr. B. "which can only be accounted for by the reminiscence of former liberty and happiness in their native country."

Lord Marischal also told Dr. Burney of a Scotch Highlander, who always cried upon hearing a certain slow Scotch tune played upon the eneral E. whose servant he was, stole into his om one night when he was fast asleep, and play g the same tune to him very softly on the Geran flute, the poor fellow without waking cried ke a child. *Percy Anecdotes.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

It remains to be a subject of enquiry, on the part of the reflecting and well-informed among us, how far the operation of the present Militia System tends to the accomplishment of the end intended in its first introduction; and so far from any beneficial general results, is it not, on the contrary, altogether at variance with the present state of public spirit, and improved and enlightened sentiment, which happily pervades our institutions and general policy?

It is presumed there is no practice and measure sanctioned by law, so extensively and obviously destructive of the morals and religion of the poorer classes of our citizens—so repugnant to the feelings and views of the more sensible and discriminating among us—and so absolutely destitute of public good. The Constitution of the State requires that the Freemen of the same shall be armed and disciplined for its defence—what an extraordinary perversion of the anticipated object is exhibited, in the operation of the present law, the demoralizing effects of which apply almost exclusively to the lower classes of society, who not having experienced the benefit of education, are barely sufficiently strengthened by virtuous principles and correct moral habits to resist vice, as presented in the common walks of life; but who are forced from their daily labours, necessary for the sustenance of their families and themselves, to meet and associate together in public streets, the ridicule of all who descend to witness them—then marched out to the commons, followed by a train of "boys and children, attentive pupils in these lawful schools of vice and depravity," there to meet others under similar circumstances—then embodied in one general mass, under the assimilating influence of spirituous liquors, the effects of which, in connection with the fatigue of several hours march through dirt, and if the day proves wet, through mud, renders them totally incapable of receiving the supposed necessary benefit embraced in the object of the law, and as night approaches are dismissed—some, in consequence of intoxication, unable to find their homes, remain in danger of their lives, in the streets and alleys, unless conducted by the watchmen to quarters; others having reached their homes, and finding a supperless table, and crying children, harrowed to the soul at having spent their little all for liquor, instead of purchasing bread for their families, commences perhaps an open and unprovoked attack upon the partner of his sorrows, and but for this deleterious law, his joys, and sinking under extreme inebriation, lies in stupid slumber, unable, for several succeeding days, to pursue his accustomed labours.

If any doubt the truth of the above, let them carefully observe the conduct of the men thus exercised on the days required by law—let them consult those who are in the practice of employing this class of citizens—let them deliberate upon the probable effects of such exposure to idleness and vice, and it is believed that convictions will be produced that great and extensive evils are the result of the present system, and that it loudly calls for some radical change; and what can be a stronger argument in favour of the same, or for its total abolition, than the fact, that few or none of our citizens claiming respectability of character, are to be found complying with the requisitions of the law, in publicly associating themselves in the companies to which they respectively belong? "I disclaim all intentions of wounding the feelings of those superior officers who, from a sense of duty and respect to the laws, are complying with its injunctions, and are an exception to these general remarks."

Thus, public sentiment, founded on experimental facts, having denounced it as unnecessary and barbarous, is it not time that efficient measures were adopted for its abolition, or such alteration as will render it more conformable to the present improved state of society? The sentiment expressed in the following resignation of Calvin Jones, Major General of the State of North Carolina, relative to the inefficacy of the present law, I think, would be reciprocated by every intelligent citizen.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby tender you my resignation of the office of Major General in the Militia of North Carolina.

On this occasion I beg leave to offer to your view some considerations in regard to the Militia, which I deem of much importance to the best interests of the community.

Exertions to discipline the Militia have been perseveringly made for thirty years. Instructions have been given and penalties inflicted. Laws and regulations have multiplied without end.—Every where men of zeal and talents, impelled by the powerful motives of public interests and individual distinction, have offered their aid—and what has been the result? The Militia are now, in point of efficiency, exactly as they were when these mighty efforts commenced, and thirty years more of experience would only go to prove that the proud spirit of freemen is not to be broken down into the machinery which constitutes the efficiency of a regular army. Nor is it, in my opinion, in any point of view desirable that it should be—Bunker's Hill, King's Mountain and New Orleans will forever attest that the ardor of patriotism, and the regard for individual character, that is so dear to honorable minds, will give an impetus to a Militia force that will overwhelm the frigid order of regular troops. If warfare is protracted, discipline will in due time supply the place of this resistless but transient ardor. And I hazard nothing by the assertion, that one week in actual service will do more for discipline, than the whole life of a man who is dragged from his family half a dozen times in the year to expose his health to the elements, his awkwardness to the public gaze, and his morals to the contamination of electioneering treats.

If no real good is effected, are no positive evils produced? Fifty thousand men drawn away from their homes and occupations, six times in the year, deduct from the useful businesses of life, labor that is worth, at a moderate estimate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! In other words, the industry of North Carolina is annually taxed, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for an unattainable object. No substantial benefits are obtained, and the injury inflicted upon property and morals is incalculable!!

I would, therefore, take the liberty respectfully to recommend, as a measure eminently calculated to promote the public weal, that the Militia be restricted to muster but once in the year, and then merely to continue their organization and to bring officers and men to a knowledge of each other.

These observations are the result of a deliberate judgment, formed with all the lights afforded by twenty-four years of experience in different offices in the militia,—on muster grounds in the halcyon days of peace, and in the tented field in the stormy season of war. None will consider them as intended to apologize for any former deficiency of zeal in myself—I entered the Militia service with the most sanguine expectations of introducing reform, and when in the Legislature, my most strenuous exertions to promote the same object were sustained by the confidence of success. But the sober lessons of experience have taught me the futility of all such hopes and attempts, not only here, but in every state where I have had a knowledge of the Militia.

"In peace to prepare for war" is a good maxim, but "at all times to inculcate the principles and promote the arts of peace," is a better. The expense of the means misapplied to promote the first object, would, if properly directed, do much to advance both: and from the enlightened and liberal ciples which are prevailing, and from better estimates being now made than heretofore of all the objects of human ambition, I look forward with pleasing anticipations to the more improved condition of human society in all its relations—to the lessened frequency and mitigated horrors of war, and to the multiplied embellishments and increased enjoyments of peace.

In tendering this resignation, which will probably be the last official act of my life, I cannot withhold an expression of the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honors the Legislature and the constituted authorities of the State have bestowed upon me, especially for the office I now abandon, and for giving me, in virtue of it, the command of the military force of the State, when called into service at an interesting period of the late war, affording me thereby an opportunity of demonstrating my zeal for the public welfare.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1820.

The Militia Law of the State of Pennsylvania bears very hard also on those who are conscienciously constrained to bear a decided testimony against war; many facts have been exhibited lately, which show the impositions practised by collectors and under-officers. It is no uncommon circumstance for goods and articles to be taken from the stores and houses of these, which will sell for three and four times the amount of the sum demanded. The writer of this article lately received a notice that he had incurred a fine of two dollars, for the non-performance of militia duty; within two or three weeks after, a person came to his store, and took goods worth upwards of six dollars, of a kind too which would bring that amount cash, and could be sold in a few minutes; a short time after, say two weeks, another collector came, in his absence from the city, and took from his store goods to the amount of six dollars more, for the same fine, without giving any notice whatever of the intended levy—thus twelve dollars was taken for two! H. T.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SMALL POX.

Messrs. Editors,

A writer in your last Saturday Evening Post, has honoured my communication of the 10th inst. with some doubts of the correctness of my observation respecting the Small Pox, now epidemic in this city.

If he had observed the concatenation of that publication, a slight glance would have convinced him that I spoke of the mitigated kind, rendered so by previous vaccination, and that that case, and several others since observed, was of that species.

But it seems that writer will, like the French, not admit that the eruptive disease, originating after vaccination, from exposure to the infection of Small Pox, shall be termed the Small Pox!—Give it another name, and then inoculate with the virus, contained in a pustule of that species, a subject that neither had the variola nor vaccina, and it will produce the real Small Pox; as has been fully ascertained by Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. M. D. Physician in ordinary to the Prince Regent, and by others. See the Eclectic Repertory, vol. x. p. 307. It was, therefore, named the mitigated, or five-day small pox, to distinguish it from the genuine.

Vacciola seems further to attempt to insinuate that my publication had a tendency to discourage vaccination, by displaying a number of reports respecting the efficacy of vaccination. These reports were not strange to us—and we doubt that it could possibly have that tendency. Let that communication speak for itself! We should rather propose a general vaccination as the only means to arrest the mortality of the natural Small Pox.

A number of years ago, after vaccination was fully established, one Dr. W—ll—rd, of Albany, a disgrace to the medical profession, procured variolus infection from the distance of about 50 miles, in order to please some of his customers, and commenced inoculation. One of the neighbours was soon infected the natural way, and died. The Corporation, to their honour, immediately passed an Ordinance of $100 fine by the inoculator, for every case to be inoculated—which quickly stopped the further progress of the disease. In New York, such an ordinance had been passed some years previous to that time. K.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship William Thompson, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of English and Irish papers to the latest dates, from which source we have gathered the following extracts:

In regard to the national affairs of Spain we find but little that is new, and that little can be easily anticipated. "If," says a letter from Madrid of November 22, "the situation of the kingdom of Naples became critical immediately after the foreign invasion, that of the Peninsula is still more so; for whereas in Naples there were still elements that offered a remedy to the disorder—in Spain on the contrary, every thing seems to conspire to aggravate the evils under which the nation is oppressed. The encreased wants of the treasury, the delay in laying down a regular plan of finance, the preponderating influence of the clergy, the increase of the bands of robbers, in consequence of the disbanding of the Constitutional corps, the dismissal of all the officers of the line, even those who by the capitulation of Barcelona, and other places, were to retain their rank and pay; the contempt and insult to which the officers are exposed in all the places through which they pass, on their way to the destination assigned to them; the despair of the families of 30 or 40,000 individuals, who have left the country to avoid the persecutions of their enemies—these, and many other circumstances, seem calculated to lead to fresh convulsions."

A despatch from Baron d'Eroles in Catalonia, announces that after a conference with Llobera, that General, with his division of 5000 men, submitted unconditionally to the King. Count Guillemmot remains at Madrid for the present, to regulate the army of observation. Quesada succeeds Morillo in Galicia. Fifty armed militia have been arrested near Bilboa, by a detachment of Royal volunteers. These militia seeing themselves surrounded, protested that they were proceeding voluntarily to take the oath of submission to the King. The Empecinado has not yet submitted. Marshal Molitor and Gen. Bourck have arrived at Bayonne. It is again rumored that the Duke d'Infantado is in disgrace, and has been stripped of the command of the royal guard.

THE GREEKS.

An article from Constantinople of October 25, observes:—Whilst the Journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lapsi, on the 1st of October and following days, over the Schapetais Albanese of Skodra. The loss of the Turks was 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed and 13 women; for the Etolian females have formed corps which do not yield in valour to their husbands and brothers. They have also to deplore the loss of one of their best captains, Starnaria Travellas, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said that after this combat the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated.

We have before us a short but interesting letter from Semlin, which confirms our former advices that Marco Bozzaris had nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the last defeat of the Pacha of Scutari, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzari sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia, and Thessaly, it appears that so far as the Peloponnesses is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more to fear. It is true that bags full of human ears, stated to be those of slain Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to ancient custom, pays a certain sum, are sent from time to time as trophies to Constantinople. But the Franks are no longer deceived by this, as it is a certain fact, that the Turks cut off the ears of their own dead, which they deliver to the Porte as those of Christians.

GREAT BRITAIN

The English Funds were improving. A considerable advance took place on the 6th, on which day purchases were made by several brokers to a very large amount. Wagers had been laid that Consols would advance to 86 in the ensuing week, and in one or two instances ⅛ per cent. had been given for the option of purchasing them at 87.—They however experienced a slight decline on the 7th, on which day, Consols for account opened at 85 3-8, and closed at 85 1-8.

The King held a Court at his Palace in Pall-Mall, on the 5th, at which a number of foreign envoys attended.

The Greek, Kostolo, who was lately tried at Paris along with Madame Boursier, and acquitted, for poisoning her husband, has been apprehended as a vagrant, and is to be sent out of France.

The English papers continue to be much occupied with the approaching trial of the murderers of Mr. Weare. Probert has been admitted as evidence for the Crown. The trial has been postponed to the 6th of January. Mr. Justice Park will try the case.

The Scotsman contains the proceedings of a meeting to establish a new Gas Company, in Edinburg. Sir Walter Scott presided. He stated he had three months experience of oil gas light in his house at Abbotsford, and he could assure the meeting, nothing could be more pleasant, more useful, safe and convenient.

Intelligence has been received in England, announcing the death of Sir R. Mends, commander of the British naval forces on the coast of Africa.

In consequence of the fogs in France, a cutaneous disease has been very prevalent.

Lord Milford died at his seat, Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, on the 28th of November.

The Hon. Captain Berkeley, of the Royal Navy, has married Lady Charlotte Lenox, sister to the Duke of Richmond.

The eightieth Annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, was held at Sheffield within the month of September. The numbers of this body are as follow: In England and Scotland, 219,398; in Ireland, 22,218; total, 241,616. Increased during the past year, 8006; ditto in foreign stations, 1653. Total increase, 9659.

Mr. Chantray, the celebrated sculptor at Pimlico, near London, is now engaged in preparing a colossal statue of Washington, which he hopes to complete, and send to Boston within the next year. Mr. C. was selected some years ago, by President West, and Washington Aston, Esq. as the European artist best qualified to execute this work, but his other avocations would not permit him to undertake it sooner.

FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

By the William Wallace, arrived at New York, Savannah papers of the 20th inst. have been received. The Georgian contains the following postscript.

The citizens were last night, about 11 o'clock, awakened by the appalling cry of fire. It was perceived to issue from one of the buildings on Rice's wharf—its first appearance being in the roof of the building formerly occupied by O. Taft, but at present unoccupied. A high wind at N.W. soon spread the flame, and all efforts to stop its progress were vain, until it had destroyed all the buildings on that wharf, and all the buildings from Exchange Dock to Mongin's wharf, including Mongin's tabby building, and the buildings on Moore's, Rice's, Anclaux', and Mongin's wharves. The wooden building occupied by Jenny & Douglass, was pulled down, which stopped the progress of the flames. The Exchange was at one period in imminent danger, but was preserved.—Had it caught, the opposite side of the Bay would have, no doubt, been destroyed, and it is impossible to conjecture where the destruction would have ended.

The number of buildings destroyed is at least 17 or 18. The loss we have no means at this moment of estimating. A part of the property was insured. Among those who suffered more or less by this calamity are the following:—H. Blair, I. W. Stackpole, Childs & Perkins, S. C. Greene, R. Waterman & Co. J. Hernandez, C. Arnold, Henry & Tucker, Hall & Perry, T. W. Rice, S. A. Condy, H. Marcelin, Meigs & Barstow, J. Delchamps, J. Meigs, O. Hill, E. Bliss, P. Trafft, and Jenny & Douglass. From the continued dry weather which has prevailed, the roofs of a great number of houses, repeatedly caught at a considerable distance from the fire, but were happily extinguished. The buildings in which the fire appeared, are the same which were not long since attempted to be set on fire. We regret to hear that Mr. S. C. Green, received a contusion in the breast, though we believe, not of a serious nature.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Extract of a letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Nov. 21, 1823.

"There appeared great inquietude and commotion in the city, occasioned, or rather incurred, by a very vehement debate in general assembly, relative to an outrageous attack, made by two military officers (Europeans) upon the person of a private citizen, whom they supposed to be the author of a piece in one of the gazettes, signed "O Brazilento Resoluto." The Emperor assembled his troops at St. Cristovaro, (his palace) situated about two and a half miles from the city—After several messages had been exchanged between his majesty and the assembly, the latter sent a deputation, informing him that they would not continue their deliberations until the troops under arms should disperse, or be removed several leagues into the interior. On the 12th, a corps of artillery and one of infantry were marched down, and surrounded the building in which the assembly were sitting, and several pieces of ordnance were pointed towards it, with matches lighted, and by a decree of the Emperor the assembly was dissolved and seven deputies taken prisoners and committed to the Island of Dos Cobios.—A change of ministers took place, and an embargo laid on all shipping on the 13th, and taken off the 21st Nov. This information reached here on the 13th Dec. when the officers who had received orders of honor from the Emperor threw them off—A new President was then elected, named Manuel de Ceruallo Pais de Andriado, who was formerly intendant of marines: he was compelled in the year 1817 to leave this on account of his patriotism, during the revolution; and as he has seen much of different governments, it is hoped he will be able to give the people wholesome laws, and establish a good rigid police, which at present is absolutely necessary."

INTERESTING FROM S. AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 4th of Nov.

"The last news from Peru, received two days since, is very favorable to the cause of the Patriots. Our dates from Lima are to the 16th October—Bolivar arrived there on the 1st. He was received with great joy and constituted Chief of the Republic, with unlimited powers. An expedition of 2900 men sailed from Chili on the 4th inst. to assist Peru. Gen St. Cruz had obtained a considerable victory over the Spanish General Valdez, near the Desaguardo. Gen. St. Cruz was at Arequipa with a force, it is said, of 9000 men. La Serna the Viceroy had evacuated Cusco in order to form a junction with Caterac. In short, the affairs of the Patriots had taken a very favorable turn, and there appears to be little doubt but they will soon get rid of the old Spaniards. As soon as this takes place a great trade will be opened at Buenos Ayres. Flour had been sold at Lima as low as $6 per barrel, on board; it had got up however to $17. The convention made here with the Spanish deputies for a general armistice has not been ratified in Peru as might be expected from the prosperous state of the American cause.

"The Indians have been very troublesome of late here. They have made incursions in the Province in various directions, driving off the cattle, making prisoners of the women, and butchering all the men they can get hold of. The small bodies of troops stationed on the frontiers, have been attacked and defeated several times by them, which has rendered them more bold than formerly.—Crowds of people from different parts of the country have flocked to the city for protection. The Indians are led on, it is said, by some persons from here disaffected to the government. They have indeed become so formidable as to create a great deal of alarm among all those who have any property in the country. The government are taking energetic measures to clear the Province of its barbarian invaders, and will no doubt succeed, but not before serious losses are experienced. The Indians have the most deadly hatred to all white men, and never spare them when taken prisoners. The principal cause of their late success is the great extension of the frontiers made last year by the government.

"For the last month there has been very serious apprehensions in town of a revolution. The late invasions of the Indians have had a tendency to increase the clamor against the government. The 6 per cent. stocks which were at 45 per cent. have fallen to 40—and even this price is nominal, no one wishing to purchase during the present unsettled time. It is most probable that a change in government will take place at the next election (in the month of March next) if not before by violence; in either case it will certainly prove for the worst, and probably involve the place once more in anarchy."

Weekly Compendium.

A bill has been reported to the City Councils, providing that persons keeping Oyster Cellars shall not have them open on Sundays or Sunday nights at any time, nor on other nights after eleven o'clock, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence. It is made the duty of the city Constables and Watchmen to report all violations of these provisions, to the proper authority.

The surgeons of the Philadelphia Eye Infirmary report, that during the last year 176 patients were admitted—that 118 were cured and 31 relieved.

NEW YORK.—From the report of the Treasurer of this State, it appears that the money received from 30th Nov. 1822, to 30th Nov. 1823, including a balance on the last account, amounted to $1,241 309 39; and that the disbursements were $1,104,964 44; leaving a balance in favor of the state of $136,344 95.

Some boys have been apprehended at Boston, for stealing the Quincy mail-bag, while about to be placed in the Plymouth coach. It was afterwards found concealed under the steps of one of the churches of that city.

The number of executions in the Marshal's Office of Jamaica within the last twenty years, was over 80,000, and their amount £22,500,000 sterling; during which time, nearly half the estates in the island changed owners.

Sir Walter bolted.—Mr. Horton, of the Charleston Theatre, lately drew part of the $20,000 prize in a lottery at Charleston. He had been announced to play Sir Walter, in the Critic, but the news had such an effect upon him, that he bolted.—Mr. Brown read his part.

The Montreal Courant of the 14th instant, mentions that great quantities of snow had fallen within the three preceding days, but that the weather had been very mild, and the river continued open between the city and Lapraire, to the great injury of their markets.

The last Alabama papers, say that the Legislature of that state has resorted to a new mode to pay the Judge's salary in Mobile. It is this, every person in Mobile has a right to keep a Billiard Table, on paying a tax of 150 dollars per annum—and the collector is to pay the money over to the Judge for his salary.

It is stated that there are SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE WIDOWS in the town of Newport, (R. I.) being ONE TWELFTH of the population of that town. Should the proposed law pass in Pennsylvania, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, for taxing old Bachelors, we would advise the venerable gentlemen to emigrate to Newport in a body!

The body of Henry Simons, was last week found drowned in the Norman's Kill, near the North river, in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. He was a native of Wales, about 45 years old, a currier by trade, has lived in this country about 6 years, and has lately been at work in the village of New-Scotland. He has two brothers living in Philadelphia, one of them is a druggist.

By the brig Rebecca & Sally, arrived at New-York, Curacoa papers to the 25th ult. have been received. The British line of battle ship Gloucester, Capt. Lille, last from Jamaica, had arrived at Curacoa, having a Dutch schr. with her as a prize, with 250 negroes on board from Africa, captured by the schr. Union, and sent here to be delivered agreeably to an existing treaty between the two countries.

Early marriages.—The Quebec Gazette states that there is now living at L'Islet, a woman whose age does not exceed 88 years, whose grand daughter is a grand mother.

SAMUEL MAVERICK, Esq. has announced in the *Pendleton (South Carolina) Messenger* that in a late tour to the Eastern States, he has collected upwards of fifty new varieties of the Grape Vine, with many other rare and valuable plants, for the use of the agriculturalists of that part of the State. He has also succeeded in bringing safe home, a genuine *Tea Plant*, direct from Canton in China, by the way of New York.

The New-York Price Current of the 28th instant, states that the scarcity of Seamen in that port, is almost unprecedented: $15 a $16 are given per month, for European voyages; and for coasting as high as $18 has been paid.

TWO COMETS.—Another Comet has lately made its appearance, and is now visible in the constellation Draco. On the evening of the 22d inst. at six o'clock, mean time, its distance from the Pole-star, and nearly in a direct line below it, was 30 degrees, 27 minutes; its distance from Dubhe 26, 50, and its distance from Alioth, 17, 9. By reason of its great north latitude, it is always above the horizon, and when there are no clouds it may be seen at any time of the night.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, an attempt has been made, generally to reduce the salaries of the principal officers of the government.

The Frankfort Argus states, that there have passed the Cumberland Ford during the past year from Kentucky, 3091 horses and mules, valued at $90 each, amounting to $272,190; 44,798 hogs at $9, $430,122; 641 beef cattle at $40, $25,450; total, $707,012. It is estimated that the same amount of stock in value has left the state by other routes, making the whole export of stock alone $1,414,024.

The three persons (Greely, Atherton, and Hill) charged with stealing the Quincy mail bag from the door of the stage office underwent a further examination before Judge Davis, at Boston, on Monday, and were ordered to recognise in bonds of $500 each for their appearance at court.

A Literary and Historical Society, has been lately established at Quebec, under the patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, which promises to be of great utility, particularly in collecting and preserving the materials for the history of that province.

It is stated in an eastern paper, that there are 5000 clergymen, 6000 lawyers, 10,000 physicians, 3000 legislators, and 500,000 students, in the U. States. Also, 1000 newspapers, besides periodical publications. It is said no man will undertake to number the justices of peace and militia officers.

The Senate of Rhode Island has passed the bill, in concurrence with the House of Representatives, providing for a convention of delegates, to frame a state constitution. The convention is to meet at Newport on the 21st of June next.

The Unadilla N. Y. Republican states that 12,867 feet of one inch pine boards, were sawed in a single day at a saw-mill near that village, with one saw only.

Horrid Murder.—On Wednesday, the 17th ult. James Hobson was deliberately and maliciously assassinated by Benjamin Clark, in the town of Albion, Illinois. Clark is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, thick and stout made, swarthy complexion, seldom smiles, and of a malicious, revengeful, obstinate temper, and hems when he speaks. It is believed he has gone direct to the Red River.

The petition from the city of Baltimore, asking for the imposition of duties on the sales at auction, which was presented to Congress by Mr. LITTLE, is *eighty three feet* in length. The signatures are in double columns, and amount to about four thousand.

St. Ubes contains 14,000 inhabitants, and has *neither printing press nor bookstore*, and its inhabitants will shout for either the king or constitution without any inquiry which is the best!!!

Mexico.—The Charleston Courier has received information from Havana, stating that Gen. Apadoga, formerly Vice-Roy of Mexico, was daily expected to arrive from Spain, with about 4000 troops—they were to be joined by such as could be spared from Havana, and from thence proceed to Mexico, with the intention of recovering that country for the King, if practicable.

Eight Houses were destroyed by fire, at Columbia, S. C. on the 14th inst.

On Wednesday last, High Mass was celebrated, at St. Patrick's Church, in the city of Washington, commemorative of the death of Louis the XVIth of France, who, on that day, in the year 1793, was guillotined at Paris. The French and Russian Legations and the Rev. Mr. Gallitzin, together with many others, attended, in order to testify their profound regret for the fate of the unfortunate monarch.

Capt. Bancroft, of the brig Mary, informs, that on the 9th of Dec. a schooner arrived at Campeachy from the castle of St. Juan d'Ulua, with passengers. She was immediately ordered off, but one man ventured to land to wait on the Governor. This occasioned an uproar through the town, and it was with difficulty that the man escaped with his life from the hands of the mob.

The ship Niagara, from the port of New York, at Savannah, was ordered down to quarantine on the 11th inst. in consequence of the steward's exhibiting symptoms of the small pox.

The Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, passed a resolution to expunge from the Journal a resolution passed in 1823, disapproving of the war—yeas 22, nays 15.

The Geneva N. Y. Palladium of the 20th inst. states that a man of the name of Josiah Winfield, of the town of Reading, Steuben county, had called on a physician for two doses of arsenic to destroy rats.—The doctor suspecting him, gave him two emetics, and followed him home, and observed him through the window, feeding one part of it to *his own infant child*, and urging his wife to take the other. The doctor then entered the house and charged him with his murderous design; which he at length confessed. The child died in consequence of the powerful effect of the medicine. Both mother and child were then on the bed of sickness. Winfield is safely secured in the jail at Bath.

The schr. Native Capt. Holt, arrived lately at Georgetown, S. C. from New-York, via Charleston, with an Indian Sailor on board who was taken into custody by the sheriff under the act relative to persons of color, and confined in goal for several days. The difficulty of furnishing positive proof, although his physiognomy is said to be indicative, obliged the captain to give the usual bail, pay expenses and release him. In a conversation with Capts. Holt and Place, they stated that they have known the said Indian for many years on Long Island, among the tribe to which he belonged.

The bill to incorporate the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company* passed the House of Delegates of Maryland on the 22d inst. by a vote of forty-three to twenty-three. The bill is a simple act of incorporation for a company to cut the proposed canal, without appropriation or pledge: capital six millions of dollars, shares one hundred dollars each. Unless one and a half millions be subscribed over and above the old Potomac stock and claims, the law is to be void—it is likewise subject to the ratification of Congress and of Virginia, so far as it reserves certain rights to that state to connect with, or continue the canal at pleasure, provided the navigation of the main canal be not thereby impaired.

The steam boat Mexico, from Matanzas for Havana, was attacked on the 17th ult. off Oroco, by a small Patriot schooner. The steam boat succeeded, after an action of three quarters of an hour, in beating off her assailant, having had one passenger killed, Mr. P. Oicars. On the 11th inst. the U. S. schr. Terrier and Jacket sailed in pursuit of the Patriot schooner. The U. S. schr. Beagle and Greyhound remained at Matanzas on the 3d inst.

Jamaica.—The legislature of Jamaica have sent a petition to the King of England, in which they declare, that they cannot submit to the degradation of having their internal interests regulated by the Commons of Great Britain, whose powers within that realm, are not superior to those which the Assembly of the Island have ever exercised, within and over Jamaica.

They also declared that if the Royal Parliament would become owners of the soil by purchase, then, and not till then, should its rule extend to the Island.

Small Pox.—The New Orleans Courier of the 31st December publishes an order of the Board of Health, announcing to the inhabitants of that place, "that the Small Pox has made its appearance on board of the ship Orleans, Captain Garvin, from Philadelphia, now in the river, detained in quarantine, and that all communication with said vessel, except with permission of the Health Officer, is interdicted, under the severest penalties prescribed by the code of health."

Jamaica papers to the end of December have been received at Baltimore. They contain little of interest to the American reader, except a Proclamation issued by the Governor of the Island, in conformity with a message received from the House of Assembly, directing that all vessels arriving from the port of *Philadelphia*, shall perform a rigorous quarantine of thirty days.

This measure has been forced on the authority of the island by the arrival of three vessels from the port of Philadelphia, having on board persons infected with the *Small Pox*. The safety of the slave population of the island, is said to have rendered some such precaution a matter of the first necessity.

Egyptian Cotton.—A commercial letter received in Charleston, N. C. states, that Cotton begins to be imported in considerable quantities, from Egypt, into England. This Cotton is said to be much approved of in Manchester, and is expected to come into competition soon with the Boweds, the Orleans, and the Sea Islands. The Pacha of

Egypt, finding it easy of cultivation, and capable of producing considerable revenue, had extended great encouragement towards the culture of the article.

Melancholy Accident.—A fatal accident took place a short time since at Chambly, near Lake Champlain. A carriole broke through the ice in passing to point Olivet, and two men and two women, who were in the carriage, were drowned. A French priest who was a little before them, perceiving the ice to give way, drove on with rapidity until he reached the shore, when he heard the females calling for assistance. It was too late, for on looking back, he could only see the hats of the deceased, for a moment, when they sunk beneath the ice.

Porto Rico Privateers.—Captain York, arrived at Charleston from Porto Rico, says the Courier, informs that orders had been received there from Old Spain, since the re-establishment of King Ferdinand, to enforce anew the blockade of all the ports and places on the Maine, which are in the possession of the Independents; and that privateers were fitting out with all expedition, to carry these orders into effect.

A man by the name of John M'Pherson, was lately apprehended at Peekskill, N. Y. He had taken his passage from N. York to Albany, under the assumed name of Williams, he is accused of robbing a trunk belonging to a person in N. York, of $130, in cash and sundry articles of clothing. $[illegible] 60 cts. was all the money found upon him.—He was taken back to N. York immediately, where he will be dealt with according to law. [McPherson is a printer, and was in the employ of Mr. Grattan, of New-York. The money stolen was the hard-earnings of a fellow journeyman, with whom he boarded.]

Extraordinary boy.—Ashborn Minniss, a son of William Minniss, of Hillsborough, (N. C.) a little more than four years old, can repeat all the tables in the arithmetic by memory, the multiplication table from 1 to 20 times 20; he can correctly count by one, two, five, or ten, to millions; and tell in a word the number of days in each month in the year. Ashborn has had no other advantages of education, except from his grandfather, who is totally blind.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.—On the 15th inst a petition was presented to the Select and Common Councils, praying that Councils would interest themselves, to obtain an alteration in the law incorporating the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

The petition was referred to a joint committee of two Members of each Council, who, on the 22d inst. presented a report recommending that Councils should not interfere on the subject, and the Committee was thereupon discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Extract of a letter, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 27.

"Two memorials signed by a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, were presented by Mr. Norbury this morning in the House of Representatives, on the subject of abolishing the punishment of death for capital crimes, and substituting in lieu thereof imprisonment for life which were referred to the committee on the Judiciary system.

"The bill making taxes a lien on real estate, in the city and county of Philadelphia, passed in committee of the whole, on the 24th inst. and was on the 27th, passed in the House of Representatives to a 3d reading—yeas 85, nays 3."

In the Legislature of this State, two bills have been reported, one for re-chartering the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, for 20 years, on a bonus of $5,000 dollars. The other for re-chartering the following banks, viz: Carlisle Bank, Bank of Chambersburg, Bank of Chester County, Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of Delaware County, Easton Bank, Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Bank of Germantown, Bank of Gettysburg, Harrisburg Bank, Bank of Pittsburg, Lancaster Bank, Mechanics' Bank of the City and County of Philadelphia, Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, Bank of Montgomery County, Northampton Bank, Schuylkill Bank in the City of Philadelphia, Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, York Bank, and Farmers' Bank of Reading.

The Bank to pay a tax of one half per cent. annually, upon the capital actually paid in. The charter limited to ten years.

Important Law Decision.—An important decision to magistrates, in the case of Lewis against Jones, took place in the court of common pleas on Wednesday. It was a certiorari to Michael Freytag, Esq. a justice of the peace of Philadelphia county, and the principal exception taken to the proceedings was, that the execution was returnable generally in twenty days, without designating any particular day upon which it should be returned. The defendant in support of the exception produced a recent decision of the court of common pleas of York county, in which a similar objection was sustained by Judge Franklin.

The court in pronouncing their decision declared, that the practice under the act of 1810 had been uniform; that all executions issued since then had been similar to that under consideration; that the exception had never been agitated before, and that if ever there was a case in which the maxim of "communis error facit Jus" was properly applicable, it was the one before the court. The court did not however recognize the original practice as erroneous, but considered, under a fair principle of construction, that an execution returnable "within twenty days" might be considered as returnable on the twentieth day. The judgment of the justice was confirmed.

A law passed at the late session of the Georgia Legislature, makes it obligatory on keepers of hotels, boarding houses, taverns, and ordinaries to give the names of persons liable to militia duty, who reside, eat, drink or sleep in their houses, when demanded by a militia officer:—in case of refusal they suffer a penalty thereon provided.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES

Written by a young Englishman, on a prospect of leaving this country, near Frankford, Penn.

Thou beauteous morning, hail!
 Aurora smiles in tears,
And brightens all the fertile vale—
 The darkness disappears.

Lo! o'er the fruit-trees' dewy heads,
 The distant hills are seen;
The cheerful shepherds leave their beds,
 And range the landscape green.

The moon, bright goddess of the night,
 Flees from the lord of day.
On distant lands she sheds her light,
 And regions far away.

The airy songsters sweetly sing,
 With soft, melodious strains,
The verdant bowers and green woods ring,
 Responsive o'er the plains.

Here's sylvan scenes, with green retreats,
 Here gentle woodbines grow—
Beneath are cool, reclining seats,
 Where fragrant breezes blow.

A chrystal stream runs murmuring by,
 Along the blissful plain,
Clear as the bright celestial sky,
 Or as the azure main.

But fare ye well, ye waving woods,
 I bid you all adieu,
To cross the ocean's rolling floods,
 And ne'er return to you.

I'll think of thee where'er I sail,
 To England's sea beat shore—
I'll think of thee, thou charming vale,
 Till memory is no more.
A. [illegible]

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, January 31, 1824.

The Academy of Fine Arts in this city is now open, the proceeds arising from the exhibition, are to be appropriated in aid of the Greek Fund.

We shall next week commence the publication of a series of Letters on Chester County, from the Village Record.

They contain much valuable and interesting matter, relative to the Aborigines of this part of the country, and the early settlers, which, we have no doubt, will render their perusal an acceptable treat to our readers.

The long-expected work of W. C. Brownlee, A. M. being an inquiry into the nature and tendency of the Religious Society of Friends, has at length made its appearance. We have not been able to examine it with any degree of attention, which we shall do, however, hereafter. In the meantime, we take the liberty of noticing the conclusion, to which our attention has been particularly directed. The pages alluded to contain a brief view of the "Letters of Paul and Amicus;" the former of which, is stated to have "completely succeeded" in his attempt of drawing the veil from the real doctrines held by the Society of Friends, &c. while "Amicus" is represented to have been well skilled in the Quakerism of the old school, but as exhibiting "little solidity of argument," and as using language the most revolting to a "christian's feelings, and outrageous to the common decencies and courtesies of society." Those who have read the controversy here spoken of, and the able and successful arguments of this writer, will read with astonishment such statements as the above. If this may be considered a specimen, and we presume, from what we have seen, it may, of the general character of the work before us, the respectable society whose religious principles are thus attempted to be brought into abhorrence and disrepute, have nothing to apprehend. We are constrained to say, the "Rev. gentleman" who has thus ushered himself before an enlightened and discerning public, as the advocate of sentiments whose grossness and illiberality would better have suited the atmosphere of an Inquisition, or the bigotry of the dark ages of superstition, will add little credit to his profession—a profession which should be sacred to more holy things than the slandering of a religious faith, whose influence, as witnessed in its effects, should, of itself, be a sufficient protection against uncharitable attacks. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The following extracts from "Brownlee's Quakerism," concerning the controversy of "Paul and Amicus," form, perhaps, the least exceptionable part of the work.

"Letters of Paul and Amicus," octavo, pp. 512, Wilmington. This volume contains letters first published in the Christian Repository. "Paul," a zealous and able advocate of the doctrines of the Reformed churches, came out against the Quakers. His chief design, according to his own statement, was not to give a systematic defence of the doctrines of the Reformed churches, but to *draw off the veil from the real doctrines held by the society of Friends*; and to expose them to the view of the Christian public. In this aim, he has succeeded completely.

"Paul," is somewhat feeble on baptism. But on every other point, he defends and refutes very successfully. And he goads on "Amicus" till he has *confessed all the system of the Friends*.

"The whole manner of "Amicus," indicates a vigorous mind and considerable reading.

"It is the fullest disclosure which we have in the modern times of the society; it is a full length portrait of the genuine Quakerism of the old school; it exhibits the correctness of every charge which I have brought against them out of their books. And if the society adhere to Fox, and Penn, and Barclay; if, in fact, the modern Friends hold to the testimony of their ancient elders, they must acknowledge the doctrines of "Amicus" as *their orthodox doctrines*. To blame these, would be to blame the inspirations of Fox and Penn; to condemn these, would be to condemn all the Friends of the first "*convincement*." None, therefore, in their last annual meeting, blamed "Amicus," but those (better informed men I readily admit them to be,) who are receding from genuine Quakerism, and are approaching the Reformed churches.

We have followed, with much interest, and no inconsiderable degree of surprise, the different Speakers, through their debate on Mr. Webster's motion. There never has been, to our knowledge, since the formation of this government, a question on which so much time and talent has been wasted as on this; on which so much has been said so totally superfluous and irrevelant.

On a plain, simple proposition for Congress to express an opinion (for it is nothing more) in favour of Greece, by the passage of a resolution stating their concurrence in the sentiments already expressed by the President, and as a proof of the sincerity of their feeling, offering to set apart an appropriation for him to send an agent to that people, WHENEVER he shall think it proper—on this a prolonged debate has been maintained, which might lead a stranger to suppose, a declaration of war, or the prevention of some horrible calamity, was the subject of discussion. A host of fearful apparitions have been conjured up, which could have no existence but in the Speaker's imagination, and serve no other purpose than "for books to hang terrible speeches on." Mr. W. asked, that gentlemen would not engraft the fictions of their own imaginations upon his resolution, and then argue as if it contained a declaration of war, then go to work most valorously against the man of straw which themselves had formed. But this request, reasonable as it was, appears to have been entirely disregarded. The "master spirit," who has exerted himself to keep up the spirit of opposition, and who appears never more in his glory than when "stemming the current of public opinion," though his speech exhibits many fine and eloquent traits, is in some parts strangely off, combating, with powerful energy, objections which have no more to do with the "question" than Congress with the Grand Turk. He asks, if the House is ready to stake the peace and welfare, and the resources of this nation in support of Canada?—and in another place infers, that because we have not sent an envoy to Hayti, therefore one should not now be sent to Greece.—He said, what are we now asked to do? To stimulate the Executive to the creation of new embassies. And what then? Why that we or our friends may fill them!! We shall, no doubt, find some who are willing to undertake this mission, perfectly willing to live upon the resources of the people, rather than their own!! How long did the agent from Spain (Don Onis) linger in your Anti-Chambers before he was acknowledged! &c. Sir, let these Greeks send a minister to us, and then we will deliberate on the question whether we will accredit him or not, &c. "But, Sir, we have not done. Not satisfied with attempting to support the Greeks, our world, like that of Phyrrhus, or Alexander, is not sufficient for us. We have got another world for exploits; we are to operate in a country distant from us eighty degrees of latitude, and only accessible by a circumnavigation of the globe, and to subdue which we must cover the Pacific with our ships, and the tops of the Andes with our soldiers!" These are merely selected as specimens of the relative nature of the opposition in general to the resolution in question. What such, and the numerous other objections of a similar cast, have to do with the proposition of enabling the President to use his discretion in sending an agent to Greece, we confess ourselves unable to see.

The following passage in Mr. Randolph's speech, breathes a spirit of illiberal and ungenerous feeling, that we never expected to have witnessed from him. "Let us say to these seven millions of Greeks, we defended ourselves when we were but three millions against a power, in comparison to which the Turk is but as a lamb—'Go thou and do likewise.'" Will the relative position of the countries referred to, to say nothing of other facts against it, justify this bold assertion? We should suppose not. But even if it would, could this be a sufficient reason for witnessing the slaughter of thousands and the misery of millions of fellow creatures with indifference. To tell them to help themselves, and do as well as they can—that we succeeded, and are now enjoying the fullness of our success, but are not willing to give them the support, the consolation, the sympathy of "our cheering voice?" The following extract from Mr. Webster's argument, gives a different view of the subject, and one which is entitled to particular attention.

I think the passage of the resolution can have no effect for evil, while it will have much for good. It is said that it will produce war. I ask how? How is it to produce war? No one pretends that there is any just *cause* of war contained in it. Even the gentleman from New York, who has read Grotius so recently, has not shewn any *cause* for war. But, it is said that, whether there is cause or not, offence will be taken by the Allies; that they have one system, and we another; and that they will express an opinion the reverse of that contained in the resolution. And let them, Sir, with all my heart; but is this war, Sir? Yet still we hear nothing but war, war—"*Arma virumque cano.*" We must do nothing they dislike, for fear of war. But, Sir, if you once let them understand this is to be your rule of proceeding, take my word for it, they will soon tell you of a great many things they do not like; and if you refuse this resolution on *that ground*, you will have set a precedent from which you cannot consistently escape.

The committee of the whole of the House of Representatives, on the resolutions on the Greek question, having risen without asking leave to sit again, the subject, if resumed, must be introduced anew in the house. The motion for the committee's rising was made by Mr. Rich, of Vermont. It was introduced after a few remarks by that gentleman on the importance of a vote that should be as nearly unanimous as possible. As there was no probability of this being the case on Mr. Webster's resolution, we are glad it has taken this course, as a divided, or *half* expression of opinion on a subject like this, would have been, in our estimation, rather worse than nothing, though there is no doubt the resolution would have passed had a vote been taken.

The North Carolina Ship of the Line, it is reported, will be held in readiness to carry into effect the unanimous resolution of Congress, of sending a national vessel for conveying the Marquis La Fayette to this country, whenever he shall express a determination to visit the friends of his youth—his compatriots in arms and in glory—to the nation whose independence he so eminently aided in achieving, and which will welcome him as the friend of Washington, as well as the early friend of its best rights.

The following incident will set the character of Mr. Shulze in a favourable point of view.

Mr. S. has proved himself possessed of a spirit of firmness and decision, which has, in an eminent degree, disappointed the expectations of many, whose views, under the pretence of the good of the Commonwealth, were probably not altogether uninfluenced by "the loaves and fishes."

Among the applicants for the office of Register and Recorder of York county, there happened to be one more troublesome to his Excellency than the rest, who pertinaciously insisted on the removal of the present incumbent. He urged his pretensions with so much importunity that the Governor became impatient, and on the applicant's referring him to the credentials he had delivered, his Excellency very deliberately went to his bureaux, and, after searching, or appearing to search for something among the papers, returned and said:—"*There is one thing wanting, which, in my opinion, is of more importance than all the rest.*" adding—"*if that can be procured you shall certainly receive the appointment.*" The applicant with much earnestness, replied—"*I will furnish your Excellency with any thing required.*" The Governor then informed him that there was wanting among his credentials A SAWED LEG; and if he would go back to York and return with a *Sawed Leg*, he would be immediately commissioned; but until he brought that *document*, he could not think of turning out an old revolutionary soldier, who had been wounded in the service of his country and lost a leg, to make way for one who had no pretensions to the office on the score of revolutionary services.

The poor applicant, being thus discomfited, took an abrupt leave, and returned home, swearing that he would never again vote for a man to be governor who would prefer revolutionary merit to the claims of party violence.

Extract of a letter, dated London, Sept. 13.

London is improving very fast. They are now making trial of a plan, which has been successfully employed in some other places, of paving the streets with a composition made of cracked stones. If this answers as well here, as it has elsewhere, and there seems to be no reason why it should not, it will make an incalculable saving in the wear of horses, carriages, the facility of repairs, opening and closing drains, aqueducts and gas tubes, besides being more economical in the first cost, diminishing the noises and materially lessening the number of bad accidents."

It is stated in the Baltimore Patriot that the first edition of the PILOT, consisting of 3000 copies, is entirely disposed of, and that the publishers have orders for several hundred more:—5 printing offices are employed upon the second edition.

The SAMARITAN BENEFICIAL SOCIETY of the City and County of Philadelphia, at their Annual Meeting, on Monday evening last, elected the following persons for the ensuing year:—

Charles B. Rees, President.
Samuel Withey, Vice-President.
Henry Ball, Secretary.
William Conrad, Treasurer.
Samuel Lower, Messenger.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A discourse will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) morning, on the Employment and Enjoyment of Heaven, in the Commissioner's Hall, Southwark.—In the evening of the same day, the Rev. M. B. Roche will deliver a discourse, in answer to an attack made on the doctrines and principles of the New Jerusalem Church, in the Christian Spectator, of New Haven, and in the Christian Gazette and Youth's Herald of this city.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, the 25th inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. James Rooker, Mr. JAMES FORBES, grandson of the late Mr. William Forbes, of Scotland, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Lewis Lehman, of the former place.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst. by John Shaw, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SARAH ROBINSON, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 29th inst. by the Rev. Levi Bull, JOHN P. RUTTER, Esq. of Pine Forge, Berks county, to Miss EMILY, daughter of Mr. Joseph Potts, of Pottstown, Montgomery county.

On the 21st inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, to Miss MARIA K. WORKIZER, all of Chester County.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 29th inst. in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLANDENIN.

On Thursday, the 29th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH WEED, in the fifty-third year of her age.

On the 29th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE DECOUNT, in the [illegible] year of her age.

On Friday evening, Mr. THOMAS BALL, in the 28th year of his age.

On Friday morning, Mr. ADAM KEYSER, Baker.

On the 29th inst. at Holmesburg, Mrs. MARY H. GIBBON, widow of the late Dr. Gibbon, of this city, aged 61.

On Monday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS, wife of Thomas G. Thomas, aged 32.

On the night of the 25th inst. AGNESS DEAVS, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, aged 75.

On Monday morning, the 26th inst. ANN MAGUIRE, daughter of Thomas Maguire, carter, aged 2[illegible].

On Monday morning, Mrs. SARAH MILLIMAN, the wife of John Milliman, aged 42.

On Sunday afternoon, suddenly, Mr. JAMES G. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly a respectable Merchant of this city.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARY O'NEIL, wife of John O'Neil, aged 3[illegible].

On Monday morning, the 26th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mr. DANIEL S. BOOK, aged 20.

On the 26th inst. at New-York, of a short and severe illness, WILLIAM C. BARKER, merchant.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	78	42	120
In New-York,	35	43	78
In Baltimore,	16	15	31

There were 23 deaths in this city, last week, of the *Natural Small Pox!*

OBITUARY.

Died, at New Orleans, on the 27th of Dec. last, in the 46th year of his age, ABNER L. DUNCAN, Esq. Counsellor at Law. Upon the cession of Louisiana to the United States, he took possession of that noble country on behalf of his government, was the first to raise the banner of freedom over the future emporium of the west, among the first to enhance the *value* of the acquisition, by founding institutions worthy of its destined greatness, and among the first to *defend* it, as a volunteer aid to General Jackson, in the glorious hour of trial, when the *treasured laurels gathered* under the banners of a Wellington, *were withered* on the field of New Orleans! Why should we strive to depict his virtues, or offer our faint tribute o'er one whose philanthropy was not unknown in Pennsylvania, his native state; whose memory shall long be held sacred on the plains of Louisiana; whose very name bore with it the impress of excellence? The lament of a people who had hailed him as their civic father; the deep feeling evinced by the best and noblest of his compatriots; the distinguished respect paid to his ashes by the highest authorities of a state that blessed him as one of her gallant defenders, and the approving friendship of our second Washington, yield him a brighter eulogy than the imperfect pen of feeling can supply. But if this humble offering can soothe his bereaved relations in the hour of sorrow, or chase the soft relief from the mute eye of despair, then is it not breathed in vain.

Possessed of a soul that rose superior to the cold dictates of prejudice and suspicion, the wretched found in him the firm and generous friend, the orphan clung to him as to a kind and tender father, and the emigrant hailed his cheering smile as the signal of welcome.

Considering himself as an almoner of mankind, he discharged the duties with a lavish hand. His house was the seat of hospitality; it was the resort of taste and genius, the home of the stranger, the asylum of the oppressed.

Not confining his views to domestic exertions, he embarked the mass of his fortune in the cause of Mexican independence, and received nought in exchange, but the proud recollection of having assisted in the emancipation of mankind.

But he has passed away, and the seal is set upon his earthly labors. His partner weeps, but he comes no more. His children vainly seek his beaming smile, or wait the well known footsteps through the echoing hall. All is sad and silent! Darkness reigns in his mansions, for the grave has robbed it of its *light*.

What a spell illuminated his feature at the moment of dissolution! What a thrilling impulse brightened the expiring lamp, as if a foretaste of immortal bliss! Perhaps the spirits of those, o'er whose dying beds he had breathed sweet comfort, the parents whose little ones he had adopted, the fatherless and the widow who had drawn their support from the fount of his benevolence, hovered o'er their departing patron, and gently wafting him to the joys of another world, hid from his view the sad hearts he had left desolate in this.

Marine Intelligence.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27th. Brig Pilot, Wing, 21 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with Sugar and Molasses.

29th. —— Active, Wheeler, 14 days from Jamaica, via Savannah, with Coffee and Rum.

CLEARED.

Jan. 24th. Sloop Protector, Darling, New York.

Letter Bags at the Coffee House.

Ship Montezuma, Potts, for Liverpool, 20th Feb.
Brig Minerva, Galles, for Hamburg, 1st March.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.

Attend a Stated Meeting of the Corps, on Monday evening next, the 2d instant, at 7 o'clock.

WM. E. TUCKER, Sec'ry.

The Amusing Fortune Teller.

JUST published and for sale at the CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE, No. 9, North Fourth street, opposite Yohe's Hotel, INNOCENT AMUSEMENT; or the Hieroglyphic Fortune-Teller. Price 25 cents. The manuscript of this was once in the possession of Bonaparte, and by him considered a work of great curiosity and ingenuity, and from whose Cabinet of Curiosities it was obtained, after his overthrow. jan 10—3t

WILLIAM BARBER,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 58 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR, No. 58 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. Jan 31—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday Morning, the 4th Feb. next, at our stores, No. 73, Market st.

100 Packages Spring Goods, consisting in part of 7-8 super Grecian striped prints, 7-8 super assorted cambric setts and stripes, 7-8 super Alvarado stripes, 4-4 and 5-4 chintz shawls, 6-4 printed Mexican dresses, 2-6 super Bandanna hdkfs, 6-4 [illegible] book muslins, 6-4 super fancy Caledonia dresses, 6-4 and 8-4 checked and striped ginghams, 6-4 satin striped ginghams, 9-8 and 6-4 slate and drab friendly shawls, printed [illegible], garment dimity, white jeans, 6-4 cambric muslins, striped florentines and Verona stripes, 6-4 Carlisle ginghams, black, slate, etc. satteens, cotton hosiery, cambrics, [illegible] Kidderminster carpeting, yarn, cotton balls, Madras hdkfs, white and colored [illegible] hdkfs, etc.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—3

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

THEATRE.

Market street, above Fourth, south side.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above Theatre has been got up in a superior style of elegance, with entire new scenery, dresses, and decorations. The accommodation for the audience is comfortably arranged, and handsomely decorated. The public may rest assured, that nothing on the part of the Managers shall be wanting to render the performance worthy of their patronage.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 31,
Will be presented, the Petite Comedy called
Intrigue; or Married Yesterday.
After the Comedy, a DIVERTISEMENT.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
Fortune's Frolic.

Doors open at 6 and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Rigid decorum will be enforced.

Admittance 25 cents. Children, with their parents, half price. jan 31—1t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, THOMAS ARNOLD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following, to wit:

"A Map of those Stars which are made use of for obtaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, intended to assist persons in acquiring a knowledge of them.—By Thomas Arnold."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
jan 3—4w*

ON THURSDAY NEXT.

THE public will please bear in mind that the 14th drawing of the Rich 3d Class Pennsylvania State Lottery, G. W. Waite, Esq. Manager, will take place positively on Thursday afternoon next, at three o'clock, at No. 12½ South Fourth street, near Walnut st. Remember only a few more drawings, and the wheel has gained near

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

No prize drawn higher than 200 dollars—Tickets on account of the great gain of the wheel will be advanced in a few days to Ten Dollars. Those who wish to save two dollars, and secure a good Prize would do well to adventure immediately. The following are the rich prizes yet to be drawn in this splendid Lottery:

2 of 6000, 2 of 2000, 2 of 1500,
4 of $1000, and nearly 25,000 dollars in prizes of $200, 100, &c.

Tickets 8 dollars; Halves 4 dollars; Quarters, 2 dollars; Eighths, 1 dollar, and sixteenths 50 cents.

The Eighth Class NEW SERIES LOTTERY, will commence and finish drawing on the 24th of February. Tickets only 5 dollars—shares in proportion. Prizes in either of the above Lotteries may be had at

G. M. CLAWGES'S
Lucky Lottery and Exchange Office,
No. 14 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Near Market street, four doors north of the Mechanics' Bank. Remember Squire Brief's advice to the young Farmer, "TRY!!"

Bank Notes of the following States are wanted at Clawges' Office, who buys and sells all kinds of Bank Notes, on the best terms—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, District of Columbia.

Drafts on Baltimore and New-York, collected on the most moderate terms. The highest price given for Doubloons, Guineas, Sovereigns, American Gold, and all other kinds of Gold.

G. M. C. refers those at a distance, having business to transact in his line, to Messrs G. & R. Waite, New-York, Baltimore, or this city. Cash paid for Prizes on presentation. jan 31—tf

A. COX, JUN.

The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.

THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others who declare that many clothes dressers represent themselves as pursuing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1822.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 160, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *,* All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths: this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. jan 21—6m

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 13 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 6—do. 18 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 10 and 8—do. 17 & 14—do. 21 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with *good recommendations*. jan 31—tf

EMBARK WITH FORTUNE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, Third Class, G. W. Waite, Esq. Manager, contains

2	of	$6,000	2	of	$2,000
2	of	1,500	4	of	1,000

Seven of 200, ten of 100, sixteen of 50, &c. &c.

Many of the above may be drawn on Thursday next, the 5th of February.

Tickets selling rapidly for eight dollars each, shares in proportion, at the "Temple of Fortune,"

WAITES'
OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,
S. W. Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets,
Where have been sold and paid, prizes amounting to
Eight Millions of Dollars.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any of the Lotteries now drawing, or to be drawn, in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York will be punctually attended to, and all lottery information given gratis. jan. 31—tf

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Old Columbian Line for New-York.

A POST COACH will leave J. English's Ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. via Burlington, Bordentown, Cranbury and Amboy, and arrive in New-York next day—Fare through, only 4 Dollars.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat and Coach office No. 11, Market Street, 2d door below Water street, or of the Bar keeper at Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market st.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.
jan. 3—tf

THE PILOT,

BY the Author of the Spy, is just received and for Sale at J. G. [illegible]'S Cheap Cash wholesale and retail Book & Stationary Store, No. 9 NORTH FOURTH STREET, opposite Yohe's Hotel; who has also for sale the Spy, Pioneers; The Hero of No Fiction; Irving's Orations; also a variety of Children's books, Scientific Cards; The Traveller's Tour through the United States, Europe, and the World.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

POT-LUCK.

Yankees are fam'd for "everlasting dinners,"
So call'd by John Bull's gormandizing sinners.
Whene'er of such a Frenchman comes in view,
He cries at once with wonder—"O, mon Dieu!"

The Yankee still is modest and polite;
And when a favorite guest he would invite,
'Tis, 'come and dine with me, good-sir, to-day,
In a snug, family, familiar way:
Or, "take Pot-luck; I promise not a treat;
But commonly can something find to eat."

A traveller once from France, all nice and pretty,
Arriv'd in famous Boston town—now city;
Call'd at a merchant's counting-room, and there
Says, "Sure, me have one letter to you, sare."
The merchant o'er it cast a careful glance,
And found 'twas from a faithful friend in France.
"Dear sir," says he, "call in at four and dine
With me on Pot-luck, take a glass of wine,
Then at our leisure we can talk the better
About the contents of this pleasing letter."
"Sartain, good Sare, my compliments I pay:
Sartain I call;" then bow'd and went away;
Thinking in French, "What is this Pot-luck dish!
Is it made up of flesh, or fowl, or fish!
It sure must be a dainty to this nation;
I'll dine agreeable to invitation."

The Frenchman watch'd; and when the clock struck four,
He gave four knocks upon the merchant's door:
Was usher'd in—by all was kindly greeted,
Soon at the table honorably seated:
A table groaning with a vast variety,
Where gluttony might stuff e'en to satiety.

Says merchant to the Frenchman, "Sir, you see
We treat our friends san cere-mo-ni-e.
What from this quarter shall I to you pass?
There's a boil'd Turkey; here, an oyster sauce.
Sir you must look about you—there, by ma'am,
Are some boil'd chickens and a decent ham."

"O sare, me take von very leetel piece
Of ham and chicken, sare, if madame please."
'Twas handed, and he nibbled, as unable
To relish any thing upon the table.

This course removed, another soon appear'd,
Which even Epicurus might have cheer'd:
Roast turkey, goose, ducks, chickens, partridge, brants:
The merchant fell to carving.—"Come who wants
A piece of this, or this, or that, or t'other?
I'll help each guest as, though he were my brother."

The Frenchman nibbled, as he did before,
But look'd as though expecting something more.
Next in came puddings, custards, jellies, pies:
He nibbled still, and star'd with wondering eyes,
When told on these he must attempt to dine,
As there was nothing more, but fruits and wine,
"No more!" cries Frenchman: den I plainly see,
I make mistake, kind sare: you pardon me:
Your language I no understand: 'O vat luck!
I vanted all dis time to dine upon POT-LUCK.

"THE UNBORN DOCTOR."

DR. BALTHASAR BECKAR,

Respectfully informs the public that he is possessed of the genuine

A. B. R. A. C. A. D. A. B. R. A.

and understands the true use of Dandelion flowers

He is the inventor of a Pill that will straighten a Roman nose into a Grecian; sharpen a bullet-nose to a keen edge: and bring down the most inveterate pug-nose to a reasonable degree of earthly humbleness. His Drops are sovereign for all disorders of the teeth; they will extract the future decayed tooth, from the gums of a nurse child, with intense delight, and will insert in lieu thereof a piece of polished ivory; they will give the breath any fragrance that the patient may desire, and change the same at pleasure. Dr. *Balthasar Beckar* has a portable machine by which he frequently amuses himself with distilling rose water from his own breath. Onion-eaters may be supplied with an apparatus for condensing their breath into Gum Assafetida, at a reasonable price. He has also means of converting the outer integuments into fur or broadcloth, at the will of the patient.

The Unborn Doctor [for so Dr. Balthasar Beckar is commonly termed in the place of his nativity] scorns to make any professions which he is not able to fulfil. As soon as his crowd of Patients will afford him a little leisure, he will endeavor to select for publication a few of the certificates with which the gratitude of the world is continually loading the United States mail. His correspondence is immense and he has the honor of having under his care at this moment several of the crowned heads of Europe.

N. B. Cancers cured by inspection.

Boots and shoes cleaned, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

P. S. No cure, no pay.

⁂ To prove the sincerity of his professions, Dr. Balthasar Beckar will, on Monday next, precisely at 12 o'clock, standing on the pavement in front of the Athenæum, swallow one of his own Pills. Practitioners of Medicine, and men of science generally, and all others who are fond of philosophical experiments, are invited to attend and witness this heroic experiment.

HYPERBOLES.

If a Chinese is asked how he finds himself in health, he answers, "Very well; thanks to your abundant felicity." If they would tell a man that he looks well, they say, "Prosperity is painted on your face;" or "Your air announces your happiness." If you render them any service, they say, "my thanks shall be immortal." If you praise them, they answer, "How shall I dare to persuade myself of what you say of me?" If you dine with them, they tell you, at parting, "We have not treated you with sufficient distinction."

A HAPPY DISPOSITION.

Arran, who was confined in a castle, by Simain, the Sultan of Karima, burst into a violent fit of laughter, as a hungry dog seized the morsel of meat he was dressing, at the same fire that served to warm the unhappy man; and on being asked by his astonished guards, what could excite his mirth, exclaimed, I could not refrain from laughing at myself: This morning in my order of battle, I saw 300 camels passing in the rear, which the superintendant of my household assured me, were scarcely sufficient to carry the *provisions* of my *kitchen*; and the same evening *a little dog has carried it away in his mouth!*

Mode of assessing taxes in Africa.—The King of Congo sometimes walks out on a dry day, when there is a high wind. He then puts his bonnet over one ear only, and when it blows off by the wind, he imposes a tax on those subjects who live in the quarter from which the wind blew.

WORDS IN LANGUAGES.

By a reckoning made from the best dictionary for each of the following languages, there are about 20,000 words in the Spanish, 22,000 in the English, 25,000 in the Latin, 30,000 in the French, 45,000 in the Italian, 50,000 in the Greek, and 80,000 in the German.

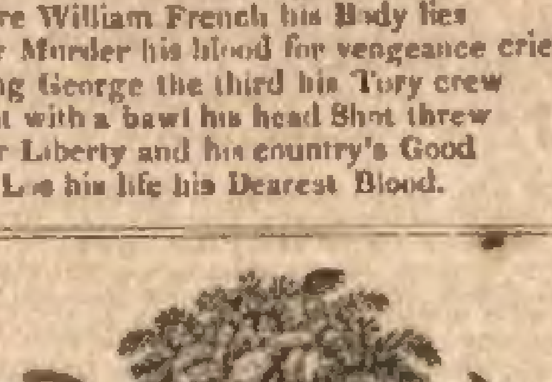
Of the 22,000 words in the English language, there are about 15,000 that a man understands who is before master of Latin, French and Italian; the other 7000 are probably old English.

We have frequently been amused, says the Savannah Georgian, with the directions of letters, from time to time published as matters of curiosity. The following which was received some time ago, at the Post Office in this city, is equal to most of those we have seen.

"Mr. Joel Pennington in the Extreem part of Georgia East Floridies in Eather Saint Maries or Dery Ann when this letter Reches those regions of the above named Joel Pennington is dead it is hoped and Requested that some friend that knows of his deth, will be kind anough to openit and answer the contents &c."

Vermont.—The following is the inscription on the tombstone of WILLIAM FRENCH, the first martyr who fell in the cause of Republicanism in Vermont. It is at once a literary curiosity and illustrative of the spirit of the times.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM FRENCH
Son of Mr. Nathaniel French Who
was shot at Westminster March ye 13th
1775 by the hands of Cruel Ministereal
tools of George ye 3d in the Corthouse at
a 11 a Clock at Night in the 22d year of
his Age—
Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his blood for vengeance cries
King George the third his Tory crew
that with a bawl his head Shot threw
For Liberty and his country's Good
he Lost his life his Dearest Blood.



From the American Farmer.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

Downingtown, 12mo. 12th, 1823.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I have noticed in the last Farmer, a proposal to send thy subscribers one half sheet with advertisements, and an almanac in the fall; which I think I may be safe in saying, will be a gratuitous addition to all those who estimate the present value of thy paper properly.

I have also noticed a request made by Robert Lowry, in the last Farmer, for information respecting the glanders; to whom I feel willing to give my small experience, or do any thing in my power for the preservation of so useful an animal.

I have in all the cases that have come within my knowledge, uniformly traced them back to what is here termed the distemper; that is the first stages of the disease, are in my opinion, what is called the distemper, and by some the strangles.

I consider the glanders to be a neglected or violent case of the distemper: from a repeated discharge from the nose, and constant inflammation, the glands become ulcerated, and finally the smaller bones of the nose become carious, and of course incurable, as they are not so situated as to admit of an operation being performed on them; in this stage the horse has been inoculated, mercury has been tried, and both without success.

But take the distemper, or strangles, in time, cure it effectually and you prevent the glanders.

SYMPTOMS.

The first thing discovered is a rattling in the throat, with dulness of countenance, apparent drowsiness, and some fever, then a swelling in the throat and between the jaws, a discharge at the nose, and sometimes cough; if the horse does not die by the swelling at his throat, it becomes what is called glanders.

CURE.

Dissolve one pound of glauber salts in warm water, set in a bucket in his manger, and he will drink it; take half a gallon of blood from his neck vein; give a mash of two quarts of wheat bran scalded with sassafras tea, after which offer him lukewarm water to drink, and do not suffer him to drink any other kind for that day; next morning take the same quantity of blood as before with the addition of half an ounce of salt petre dissolved in it, let his food be wet, and of a weak kind—a run at grass after the first two days would be of service.

If thee thinks this prevention better than a cure thee may give it a place in thy paper.

Respectfully thine,
JOSEPH KERSEY.

LONGEVITY OF THE HORSE.

The Pittsburgh Mercury states, that there is now employed, at the Point Brewery, in that city a horse whose age is at least thirty-one years. For the last fourteen years he has been in the possession of his present owner; and he is now as active and sprightly as most horses of seven years old. He has hauled, within the last fourteen years, upwards of 49,980 barrels of beer and porter. These facts are at least curious, and go to show, that, with proper attention and care, that noble and valuable animal, *the Horse*, will be serviceable much longer than is generally supposed.

JOB PRINTING.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, No. 53 Market street, having furnished themselves with an assortment of handsome New Type, are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favoured, in a neat manner, and at moderate prices.

CARDS, HANDBILLS,

Bank Checks,	Law Blanks,
Prices Current,	Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters,	Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets,	Lottery Bills, &c. &c.

Will be printed at the shortest notice, on application at their office.

"FREE AND EASY."

BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET.

"Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
Whilst merry laughter nimbly draws one out."

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his "*Free and Easy*" is open every *Saturday* and *Monday* evening. He also with pleasure announces to those visitors who have so kindly supported him for the past seasons, that he has improved his upper Room, and his lower Room is now decorated by the picturesque pencilling of Mr. Samuel Anness, viz. The superb *Grotto Scene*, "the Bath of Beauty." He respectfully assures the Public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render his guests comfortable.

To prevent intrusion from Boys, Gentlemen will receive Tickets at the Bar for 6 1-4 Cents, payable in Refreshments.

Relishes always ready—Hot Whisky Punch, &c. &c.

A select Band of Music. This evening, Mr. F. Eberle will will give several Solos on the Kent Bugle.

nov. 21—tf WM. MUIRHEAD.

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

JOHN HAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

D. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 117 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 55 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—135*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS, No. 164 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.*

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 125 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 114 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 110 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 28 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 214 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL first rate Eight Day CLOCKS, will be sold low, and warranted. Apply at No. 68, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets. oct. 11—tf

MALT.

THE Consumers of the above Article are solicited to call at the Subscriber's MALT HOUSE, Prune Street, below Walnut, where they will be supplied with MALT of the best quality, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Malt made for Brewers at 18 Cents per bushel.

nov. 1—13t* ABRAHAM CALLARD.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description—Also, Wet Nurses. To Hire, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* dec. 27—tf

To Parents and Guardians of Youth,

OF BOTH SEXES.

AFTER a residence of nearly 23 years amongst my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, during which time I have experienced the high gratification of imparting my Art to some thousands of most respectable pupils of both sexes, I again present myself to your notice as a professor and teacher of Drawing and Painting.

By persons moving in the first circles of society, by the enlightened and liberal of every class, the Fine Arts can never be received with indifference; on the contrary, their importance with respect to utility and accomplishment, must be appreciated by every thinking person.

I am happy in stating the result of an unremitting study and attention to my profession, embracing particularly the first principles of the Art, which has enabled me to produce a system infinitely more perfect, more simple, and better suited to the capacities of youth, than any hitherto known; the progress of my pupils will test this assertion. Many having in less than three months, produced specimens superior to the productions of two years upon the old systems. I am anxious to extend my instructions upon the same liberal terms, I have established these last three years, being one fourth of the usual charge; and I rely with confidence on the support of an enlightened and discerning public.

PETER ANCORA,
oct. 4—tf No. 145, Pine street, above Fifth.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms:

Spanish, half Spanish and American Segars of various qualities——Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs——Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO——Scotch Snuff, 1st & 2d qual. in kegs, bladders, and bottles——Macouba and Rappee Snuff——Pipes in boxes——German Pipe Heads and Reeds——Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line.

ANDREW ANDERSON,
sept. 6—6m No. 98, North Second Street.

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

BOARDING.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be comfortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the same place, on reasonable terms. 12 mo 27—tf

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE subscriber is declining the Carpet business, therefore offers for sale at very reduced prices, any part of his stock of Carpeting. He has on hand, Venetian, from half a yard to one yard, Kidderminster, Ingrain, Scotch and American of good patterns, with about 30 pieces of Rag Carpeting. Also, an assortment of Straw Matting. All of the above will be sold on the best terms. Apply to

JESSE SHARPLESS,
aug 2—tf 48 Market street.

JAMES BIRD,

STILL continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business, at No. 25 North Tenth street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. feb. 15—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, & BELL HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machinery, and every other description of Castings, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Door Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb. 22—tf

MENAGERIE.

A Grand Exhibition of Twenty-one LIVING ANIMALS, much the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America.

No. 272, Market Street, 3 doors above 8th street.

Red AFRICAN LION, Full grown. This Lion was taken by the Arabs, in the interior, and brought to Senegal. He will suffer his keeper to kiss and handle him, and often manifests great fondness for him. The form of the Lion is the best model of strength joined to agility. Its anger is noble, its courage magnanimous, its temper susceptible of grateful impressions. It has often been known to despise weak and defenceless animals, thrown to be devoured by it; and to live in habits of cordiality with them, to share subsistence, and even to give them a preference, when its portion of food is scanty.

The ELEPHANT, exceeding for sagacity and docility any one ever imported into this country, will go through her astonishing performances, which have excited the admiration of every beholder. The Elephant is not only the largest and most sagacious animal in the world, but from the peculiar manner in which it takes its food and drink of every kind, with its trunk, is acknowledged to be one of the greatest natural Curiosities ever offered to the Public. Some of the amusing exercises of this animal, are, to kneel to the company, balance her body alternately, on each pair of legs, present her right foot to enable her keeper or any other person to mount her trunk, carry them about the room and safely replace them, draw a cork from a filled bottle and drink the contents and then present the empty bottle and cork to her keeper. She will lie down, sit up, and rise at command, roar and whistle at request, answer to the call of her keeper, she takes from the floor a small piece of money with her trunk and returns it to her keeper, besides many other marks of sagacity.—Those wishing to gratify their curiosities, may now have an opportunity.

Two ARABIAN CAMELS, Male and Female. Full grown. The male is between 7 and 8 feet high. The female is about five years old, and 6 feet high. Their Saddles were made by the East Indians, and imported with the Camels.

Two LAMAS, or South American Camels. Before the arrival of the Spaniards at Peru and Chili, it was the only beast of burthen known to the Indians. It is mild, gentle, and tractable. It is very sure footed, on account of which it is used to carry the Peruvian Ores over the rugged hills, and narrow paths of the Andes. It is an animal of wonderful speed.

Wild TWO LEGGED HOG, from Canton. A very singular and savage animal.

Another HOG, from the mountains of Peru, coated with fur; This is as savage as the Tyger of India.

OURAN OUTANG, or wild Man of Africa.

TROGLODYTE, or wild Man of Sierra Leone. This for sagacity and organization most resembles the human species.

Other species of the SIMIA, or Monkey.

Learned POLAR BEAR.

Two CAVIES, from South America, and other animals.

Admittance 25 Cents, Children half price. Hours of exhibition from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

jan 10—tf

CONRAD AXE,

COMB MANUFACTURER, No. 54, North Third street, below Race, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has a large and elegant assortment of

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,	IVORY COMBS,
MOCK do.	POCKET do.
HORN do.	SIDE do.
DRESSING do.	READING do.

Which he will sell for cash or approved paper, far cheaper than they can be imported, and will warrant them superior in finish to those which are imported.

To the Ladies of Philadelphia, in particular, he tenders his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes, by attention, to secure a continuance of their patronage. He also wishes to inform them that he repairs old Combs, or cements them so as to look as well as new.

nov. 29—3m

KIMBERTON STAGE

RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage-office, Green Tree, Fourth above Arch street, 8 o'clock, A. M.—From the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and baggage at the risk of the owners. ☞ For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
jan 10—12t AUGUSTUS F. FRICKE.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with these complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 17, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

January 1, 1824

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the SALEM S. M. & BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent*: being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, on the amount (paid) of the Capital Stock of this company: which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives at the Banking house of the Company on, or after the 10th instant.

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

jan. 10—4t*

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

NEATLY and reasonably Repaired and Covered by JOHN JONES, No. 18 Strawberry Street.

N. B. J. Jones informs his Friends that he has no connection with any one in the above business: that he collects them personally, and will deliver them back again. Jobs left at his residence, or directions given where he may call, will be punctually attended to. jan. 3—6w

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

dec. 27—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

EIGHTH CLASS.

"THE present rapid sale of the tickets in the above [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the new series, Union Canal Lottery, warrants the belief that the drawing will take place at a much earlier day than the one first published.

P. CANFIELD,

No. 127, CHESNUT STREET,

Has obtained a supply of packages, 7 tickets in each, which will cost the adventurer but [illegible] dollars, and they are warranted to draw 17 dollars nett, or, if preferred, he will furnish certificates of these packages, the adventurer paying but [illegible] dollars, the difference between the price of a package and the sum they must necessarily draw. Also, tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, at the rate of [illegible] dollars, (the scheme price.) Apply quickly at Fortune's Home, where the grand capital of 10,000 dollars in the last class was sold in shares.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday, the [illegible] of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *five numbers only!!*

Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

"FORTUNE'S HOME."

P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut-street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the U. S. [illegible] Bank.

Where have recently been sold, [illegible] prizes of [illegible] dollars, [illegible], and prizes of 1,000, of 1,500, and an immense number of less, together amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The cash as usual will always be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post paid, immediately attended to. jan 24—tf

PRIZES--PRIZES.

LIST of Prizes sold at GIBBS' OFFICE, in the [illegible] Class, New Series, Union Canal Lottery.

Combination.	Register.	
20 41 24	11642	Dolls. [illegible]
23 35 13	12591	[illegible]
21 32 45	12471	1000
25 21 30	11881	500
21 30 32	[illegible]	400
27 30 36	12985	300
24 38 24	13962	200
30 32 35	[illegible]	200
20 32 36	[illegible]	100

20 prizes of 100 dollars—12 do. of 50—24 do. of 21—besides 140 of 12, and a large amount of 6 dollar prizes, all sold at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Where Tickets in the EIGHTH CLASS, New Series, may be had. jan 24—tf

JAMES B. WOOD—No. 42 SPRUCE

Between Front and Second streets, (near the Drawbridge,) PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fan and the Old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee & Rice and all other seeds. CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes. FARMING UTENSILS, of every description for sale at reasonable prices. Orders for shipping or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS

JUST received, and for sale at about half the customary prices, at No. 71 Market street, near Second street, viz. Spectator, in octavo and 12mo. British Eloquence, Chapman's Select Speeches, Comly's Grammar, Waverly Novels, complete [illegible] vols of do. bound and in boards, [illegible] Cicero's Moral, Comly's Spelling Books, [illegible] Anecdotes, No Fiction, Brownie of Bodsbeck, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, Walter Scott's works, [illegible] Poets, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Life of Washington, English Reader, Salmon's Travels, Addison's works, [illegible] Poems, Arabian Nights, Elegant Extracts, Blair's Lectures, History of Pennsylvania, Hermit in London, [illegible], Scientific Dialogues, Treasury of Health, [illegible], Original Poems, Gay's Fables, [illegible] Letters, [illegible], Barlow's Poems, Lady of the Lake, with a variety of other works. [illegible]

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. G. CREASE, (No. 41, South Third street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur [illegible] and boys Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur [illegible] suitable for the fall and winter season.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and [illegible] Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices.

Dec. 20—tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season.

SILVEIRA & BROWN,
Drapers & Tailors, No. 13, South Second street.
may 31—tf

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain (even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief)

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use. It not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and [illegible] the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the Gums where bad. Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 161, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows: 1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica, 314 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 255. 1 do. English, 300. 1 do. Great Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, about 18. 1 do. Double Pica, 76. 1 do. Canon, 40. 1 do. 5 line Pica, 12. 1 do. 7 line Pica, 41. 1 do. 10 line Pica, 45. 2 Imposing stones and Frames, 3 Frames, Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1 pair royal Chases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. [illegible] South, Second street.

TO LET.

Adjoining the pleasant village of Moorestown, (N. J.) a large and commodious building suitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable Land. For further particulars, enquire of

EPHRAIM HAINES,
No. 174 North Front street, or to
JOHN C. HAINES,
1 mo 17—tf Moorestown.

NAVIGATION,

Lunar Observations, and the Use of the SEXTANT AND QUADRANT,

TOGETHER with the mode of ascertaining their Errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometers, and rating them with actual practice, [illegible], taught by

THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 295, *South Front Street,* Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has experienced, and solicits a continuation of the public favour. He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a Navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above. ⁂ To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. aug. 8—tf

NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

Those that have ears to hear, let them hear,
And those that have eyes to see, let them read.

Pomatum to make the Hair grow, even upon bald parts.

THE undersigned respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, and through them all the inhabitants of the civilized world, that he has discovered, and is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of a newly discovered Hair Pomatum, which will infallibly cause the hair to grow, even upon parts heretofore bald.

The author could here refer to many persons who have already experienced the benefit of this composition, but as these ladies and gentlemen would probably be averse to having their names published in a newspaper, the subscriber will, at the request of persons desirous to ascertain the facts, give private references.

The author is well aware of the incredulity of some and the apathy of others, but he begs leave to repeat, without fear of being contradicted by the event, that even the bald will find the young hair growing upon bald parts in six weeks after using this wonderful composition, whilst others who use this pomatum will find their hair cease falling off, and growing luxuriantly and healthily for the future. In order to make this useful invention as extensively beneficial as possible, the subscriber will at present confine his charge to 25 cents per box, and each box will be accompanied with directions to use it. [illegible]

No. 4½, Southstreet, between Front and Second streets.
Jan. 10—3t*

JOHN PAGE,

Hat Manufacturer, No. 40 Market street,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Fashionable [illegible] and Youths Water Proof Fur Hats, [illegible] cheap as can be bought in the city. [illegible] remarkably light—those who prefer [illegible] have them made according to order, [illegible]

June 26—[illegible]